REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,346.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872. Subscription in Advance: For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 — Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month ,, ...	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

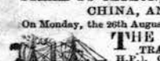
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burr, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd August 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 (exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £360 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £980
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, 24th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Janardhun Purshotam, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithoba Crustnajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Picket Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 185 square yards, and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Merwanjee Hormusjee Mehta, on the west by the house of Pranjeevundass Herjeevundass, on the north by the house of Venayeek Gungadhur Shastree, and on the south by the Picket Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and by the Municipal Tax 132, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 136.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th August 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th August 1872, and on succeeding days if necessary, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Iron Rails, Iron Chairs, Waggon, and other articles belonging to the Back Bay Reclamation Work, and now lying near the Churney Road Station and Chowpatty Overbridge.

The Auction will commence at Depot near the Churney Road Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH GILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Oscar, via Suez Canal.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th August, at P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 53 packages fresh Gilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars and 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashirehire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th August 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods &c., &c.

A few sets of English plated mounted Harness.
A few lots of Boots and Shoes, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English built Park Buggy, by Casterton.
One second-hand Office Brougham.
One handsome Bay Australian, a good Riding Horse.
One Grey Arab Brougham Horse, quiet, and steady in harness
One Chiddy black Pony.
The Property of the late Rear Admiral J. H. Cockburn.
One English-built four-seated Phaeton, by Hermanns.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT APOLLO BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on account of the concerned.

T. C. B. & Co.—C—8 bales of cotton, damaged.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a set of camp table in 5 pieces, a round dining table for 8 persons, dining-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre Ottomans, sideboard, hatstand, a four-post bedstead, table argand lamps, single and 4 lights hanging do., mahogany dressing glass, clothes presses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Handsome Plated, 2, 3, and 4 Lights Hanging Argand Lamps, Pier Glasses in gilt frames, a full toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Marks, a do. do. 4 wheeled Dogcart in good order, a powerful Bay Australian Mare, &c., at Parell, opposite Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Mare, &c., the property of T. Roberts, Esq., the same comprises Rich-cut Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast and Desert Services, best Plated Wafe, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5 Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice-pitcher, Tea-set, Bread Basket, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., Hadnsomely carved black wood Furniture, such as sets of Camp Table in 2 pieces, Side-boards, Dinning-room Chairs, Screens, Circular, Pier and Oblong Tables, Easy and Drawing room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffonier, Pier Glasses in gilt frames, handsome plated 2, 3 and 4 Lights Argand Lamps, a do. 10 Light Chandelier, four post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and washing Tables, To let Gilt sees, Chests of Drawers, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Handsome English-built circular glassfronted Miniature Brougham by Marks, with a handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Mare, and a set of harness.

1 handsome English-built light 4 wheeled Dog Cart.
(The Property of a Gentleman.)
A handsome Chestnut Australian Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

By direction of RAHMA and NOAM, daughters of YACOOB SEEMA NESSEIM, deceased, who by a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867 (wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff, and Elias Joshua Abadia and others executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nesseim deceased, were defendants) were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, which estates inter alia comprised the following three immoveable Properties.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, to be August, the 2 properties respectively bearing the assessment No. 2, and on THURSDAY, the 29th August, the property assessed under No 3. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of each day as above specified.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the city of Bombay bearing the Assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side par ly by and heir property of the said Rahma and Noam, and partly by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam, and now of Mr. G. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Esaac Dawood, and also all that piece or parcel of ground with the Messuage, or tenement thereon, situate in Ropewalk Lane in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel, and Solars Sassoon, and on the south side by the property of the Hon. Sir Albert Sassoon, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. F. Hoyer, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. and Shookoor Abrahim.

And also, all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, or tenement thereon situate in Ropewalk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, on the west side by the said Ropewalk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Col. Keatinge, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Khatoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for Plaintiff, in Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of August 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of No. 9, Church Gate Street, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small C labs., St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screw, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First-class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the Report of the Committee on a form of Bill of Lading for Steam-ships from Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 21st August 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 3 th June last.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 19th to 27 h August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th August 1872.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th August 1872.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 23rd August 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, (either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.
Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancshire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westphal. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require during 6 months commencing from 1st September next (estimated at 60 tons.)

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 31st August, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfillment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd August 1872.

MESSRS. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MUSIC FOR GERMAN CONCERTINA.

Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies, 100 Popular Airs, each Rs.	1 0
Hopwood and Crews' 500 Favourite Songs, Ballads, &c. Books 1, 2, and 3, each book	0 6

MUSIC FOR ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

Chappell's 100 Scotch Melodies, 100 Christy Minstrel, 100 Operatic, 100 Irish, 100 English, each	1 0
D'Alberti's sets of Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Polkas, each ...	1 0
Chappell's Instruction Book	1 0

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Chappell's Popular Instruction Book, 100 Operatic Melodies, Favourite airs in Robin Hood	1 0
Boosey's 100 Dances	0 12

FLUTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Popular Instruction Book	1 0
100 Operatic Melodies	1 0
Boosey's 100 Exercises and Studies from the Works of the Great Masters	0 12

HARMONIUM MUSIC.

Metzler & Co.'s 24 Voluntaries for the Harmonium	0 12
Universal Organist	3 4
Harmonium Museum	4 12
Boosey's 6 Operatic Melodies for the Harmonium	2 4
Boosey's Harmonium Tutor	0 12

SINGING TUTORS.

Madame Sainton Dolby's, Parts 1 and 2, each	3 4
Boosey's	0 12

PIANOFORTE TUTORS.

Binley Richard's and J. A. Wade's, each	2 8
Sinclair's	0 12
Lillie's First Music Book	1 12
Drawing Room Pianoforte Books, Vols 1, 2, 3, 4, each	2 8
Chappell's New Pianoforte Album	2 8
Juvenile Pianist	5 4
Chappell's Christy Minstrel Album	2 8
J. G. Keiser's National Melodist	3 12
Musical Bijou, containing thirteen New and Popular Songs.	0 8
Fourteen Sacred Songs	0 8

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

Bethoven's Sonatas, Il Trovatore, La Sonnambula, Robert le Diable, Grand Duchesse, Rigoletto, Princess of Trebizond, Crown Diamonds, Il Barbiere de Seviglia, Beethoven's Mass in C, The Creation, Acis and Galatea, each 0 12
Ten Popular Drawing Pieces for the Pianoforte 0 12

NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.		CAPS.		LEGGINGS.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	Six	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colours; the best quality	each	8 8	9 8
	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	28 0	31 8
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped pattern	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	19 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,, ...		12 8	14 0
,, Fine Striped ,, ...		12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan		13 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread		21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		15 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers, Fine Ribbed	per pair	4 42	5 8
for Sportsmen, Stout ,, Best quality	,,	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Super ,, ...	,,	24 0	27 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Angola Trousers ..... from per pair	11 0	12 0
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety ..... from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill ..... 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats ..... from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving one more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine. in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	10%	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
17,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	118
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21?3?0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	10?1?5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43?10?2	do.	Do. Do.	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19?5?1	do.	Do. New Shares	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
800	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	8,300xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,000
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,185
200	500	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
20,000	50	all	4½ pc.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of D'olution.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11d. to 7/32d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99¼
China	60 Do. do....	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.	10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch...	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112¼ to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1867	...104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	...101¼ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...104¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
3 years' do. do.	...100
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th Aug. 1872.

Open 1,286	Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching ...		68,835 6 3
Merchandize ...		1,04,345 2 1
Electric Telegraph ...		685 7 8
Earth Trains ...		610 0 0
Total Rs. ...		1,74,476 0 0
Corresponding week last year open 1,266	miles ...	Total Rs ... 2,21,124 3 9
	Decrease Rs. ...	46,648 3 9

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 20th July 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage
Passengers ...	73 5 6	54
Goods ...	183 9 2	58
Electric Telegraph ...	3 12 9	0
Total...	260 11 5	112

OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers ...	138 4 3	125
Goods ...	61 13 6	43
Electric Telegraph ...	0 6 7	0
	200 8 4	168

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—20TH AUGUST.

For Home Ports we have to report rates lower and a very limited demand for tonnage. Exception rice for London, for which £2-10 and £2-11-3 per ton, has been paid. For America there has been a fair demand, but for long time shipment only, and many charters have been effected. For the Continent, there is an utter absence of demand. In the country trade, business has been done at former rates; and some outside charters have been made, for the Cape and other places. A sudden demand has sprung up for the Rice Ports, some charters have been made, and two fine ships are proceeding to Rangoon under owner's orders just received. Another ship has been taken for coolies for the West Indies, and more are likely to follow. There has been a collision between a P. and O. steamer the Khedive, 3,742 tons, and a Canal boat, the steamer Arsal, 1,905 tons, in which the former cut the latter down to the water's edge, and sunk her.

The steamer Khedive then proceeded on her voyage down the river uninjured.

During the week there have been vessels chartered or otherwise provided for, and the supply of disengaged tonnage has been reduced, and now stands as follows :—

Iron Ships unfixed ...	12 ...	15,000 tons.
First-class wooden vessels	10 ...	12,600 „
American ship	1 ...	835 „
Total disengaged tonnage	...	31,000 „

The Suez Canal.—Quotations for London.—Jute at £3-5 to £3-7-6 per ton; Cotton nominal; Linseed at £3-3-9 per ton; Rape Seed none; Hides, Tea, &c at £3-15 to £4 per ton; Rice at £2-15 per ton; Saltpetre at £2-7 6 per ton; Tobacco at £3 5 per ton; Pockets of Linseed at £1 15 per ton. The demand is very slack indeed and steamers have much difficulty in obtaining cargo. There is no demand for them for Country Ports, except at low rates, and altogether the prospects for steam tonnage are not good.

Quotations for London, via the Cape.—Jute £2-17-6 per ton, Linseed £3-3-9 per ton, Rape Seed nominal, Cotton nominal, Light Freight £3 per ton, Rice £2-10 to £2-11-3 per ton, Saltpetre £2-5 per ton, Sugar and Wheat none.

The Star of Albion and Star of Greece have taken the berth. There is very little disengaged tonnage on the berth, and there is not sufficient cargo offering to induce fresh vessels to lay on.

Quotations for Liverpool.—Jute £2-15 per ton, Linseed £3 per ton Cotton £3 per ton, Rice £2-5 per ton, Saltpetre £2 per ton, Linseed and Rice are offering for Liverpool, but no Light Freight.

For Dundee.—The demand continues as slack as before. There is no demand whatever for wooden vessels, and for iron ships at rates below our last quotations, say £3-7-6 per ton, with very long lay days. The Cartsburn engaged 400 tons Jute at £3-5 per ton, and 100 tons at £3-7-6 per ton.

For the Clyde.—City of Lahore, 989 tons, to arrive, chartered for a cargo of Jute at £3-5 per ton.

For New York.—The following charters have been made :—Lord of the Isles, 657 tons, Iron, at $12½ per ton, 20 days for loading; British Army, 1,229 tons, Iron, chartered at $12½ per ton; ‖ Seeds and Heavy Measurement, all September loading; Hadden Hall, 1,447 tons, Iron, chartered at $12½ per ton, despatched by 5th October; Calcutta, Wood, 1,372 tons, chartered for Boston, at $12½ per ton, New York, option, at $12 per ton; Indian Merchant, Wood, for Boston, chartered at $11½ per ton. The demand has again subsided.

For Cape Town.—Thurso, 491 tons, chartered at £3-10 per ton.

To load at the Rice Ports.—Grace Redpath, chartered at £3-10 per ton for the United Kingdom. The Durham, 1,286 tons; Cornwallis, 1,214 tons, have been ordered to Rangoon to load on owner's account, or under English charter.

For Bimlipatam.—Lord Clyde, 531 tons, Iron, chartered for a cargo of Jute at Rs. 13 per ton.

For the West Indies.—Colmorell, 1,446 tons, Iron, chartered for the conveyance of coolies at £13-10 per head, and ship loads Rice on owner's account.

Country Trade.—Business generally continues much the same as reported in our previous circulars, with little demand for Bombay or Mauritius at previous quotations. Nothing has been done for Mauritius since the charter of the Carnarvon Castle at 1-2 per bag; for Bombay there has been two ships fixed —the Runnymede at Rs. 18 per ton for Dead Weight, and 10-8 for Light Freight; the Gauntlet, ½ Dead Weight and ½ Light Freight, at Rs. 16 per ton a 1 round,—a cargo well suited to the carrying capacity of the ship, and a better average rate than most the ships previously fixed. The demand at present is very limited, and we do not expect any large engagements for the next month.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA.

THE *Englishman's* money article of Monday evening says—

"There are no indications at present of a revival in trade. The import market continues in a most deplorable state; and although the export market is perhaps a shade better, under discouraging advices from home, it is still very restricted.

The continued easy state of the money market, and the facilities offering in the shape of advances on stock and shares, has again imparted a lively tone to that market."

AUGUST 19.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities, only insignificant amounts—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares on Saturday and to-day at Rs. 1,410.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD AUGUST.

London .. { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ship.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. / Myrabolns & Coir bills £1 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.

Overland...Steamers ... £2 10s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 8 per bale. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ... { Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Emilia (s)	Caffrina	Calcutta, July 7.
23	Dacca (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, July 30.
	Delta (s)	Edmond	Sea.
	J. P. Smith	William	Rangoon, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Night Hawk	Ruth	Calcutta.
	Morning Light	Cheston	Liverpool.
	Flying Venus	Logan	Liverpool.
	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bangalore, Burn, to Sydney, &c.

Ship Marian Moore, Dickson, to Calcutta.

Brig Leticia, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 20 John o' Gaunt ... Greig ... Melbourne, July 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 20 Sumatra (s) ... ... Galle.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 23rd August, 7 P.M.—French steamer Peiho from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 50 cases sherry, Ardaseer Burjorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 4 bales paper, Mahomedally Budroodin; 25 boxes candles and 1 box medicine, Pallanjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 9 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.

Balkamah, 37 casks empty soda water bottles, Hassom Noor Mahomed; 215 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Bertram Rigby, 5 cases hardware, Munjee Canjee.

Xantho (s), 4 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Peterburg (s), 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 475 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 24 tons hoop iron, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 3 cases oilmanstores, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir John Mandeville, 150 bales gunny rags, Moideen Khetsee 120 packages senna leaves, Mugoon Moolchund; 11 bales hides, R. Mahomed.

Euxine, 425 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 46 bales cotton Jewraz Luckmechund; 250 bales jute, B. Bhawanbhoy; 250 bales jute, R. Hurrilall.

India (s), 3 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Cella (s), 135 bales cotton, Nathmull Gowardhundass.

Columbian (s), 46 bales cotton, Kessowjee Hemraj; 9 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.; 50 bales wool, Damoder Mathoora dass; 50 bales wool, D. Sass on & Co.; 67 bales cotton, J. Trioom.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 100 bundles hides, J. Campbell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian (s), 350 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 41 bales hides, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 14 bundles patch leaves, Behrend Brothers.

India (s), 12 packs on drugs, and 1 case cardamoms, K. Tyebjee; 32 bags pepper, S. Z. Mohammad.

Travancore (s), 35 bundles HONGKONG. 2 cases mother o'pearl shells, 9 bundles fishmaws, and 4 bales cutch, Peerbhoy; 28 bales cotton, Laduck Dattoo; 57 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee; 15 bales cotton, Ramputtap Calooram; 15 bales cotton, Ramnath Paleeram; 125 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 45 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 6 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Mauckjee & Co.; 11 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 9 chests M. opium, Scraram Dowlutram; ½ chest M. opium, D. Chonilall; 5½ chests M. opium, M. Nursingdass; 6 chests M. opium, N. J. Eb ram; 32 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 5 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 7 chests M. opium, Sewpursad Ramnaron; 12 chests M. opium, G. Balakee; 41 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 21 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 23 chests M. opium, L. Sewnaron; 48 chests M. opium, Buttonjee Eduljee; 14 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 24 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co,

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the departure of the mail to-day, very small business is reported to have been done by both the hands, and prices show no change at all. It is generally believed that large orders on account of Marwar and Guzerat are on their way to Bombay, but we cannot form any definite ideas as to their limits. In the meantime the native dealers here do not show their disposition to large purchases, except in 6lbs., 7lbs. and 45 in 9lbs. Grey Shirtings, and 5¼lbs. Cambrics, in which a satisfactory demand runs, and prices are maintained. Below we give our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	30 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	6	to Rs. 4	7	0
„	„	40	„ 39	„ 7 lbs.	„ 4 14	0 to	„ 4 15	0
„	„	40	„ 39	„ 8½ lbs.	„ 5 10	0 to	„ 5 11	0
„	„	45	„ 39	„ 7 lbs.	„ 5 0	0 to	„ 5 1	0
„	„	45	„ 39	„ 8 lbs.	„ 5 11	0 to	„ 5 12	0
„	„	45	„ 39	„ 9 lbs.	„ 6 9	0 to	„ 6 10	0
„	„	50	„ 39	„ 10 lbs.	„ 7 2	0 to	„ 7 3	0
„	Printers.	26	„ 30	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 2	6		
„	„	26	„ 30	„ 3 lbs.	„ 2 7	0 to	„ 2 7	6
„	Mad'polams	32	„ 24	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 1 13	6 to	„ 1 14	0
„	„	32	„ 24	„ 3 lbs.	„ 2 4	0		
„	Cambrics	50	„ 24	„ 5½ lbs.	„ 3 13	0		
„	Jaconcts	40	„ 20	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 1 15	6		
„	„	40	„ 20	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 2	9		
„	„	45	„ 20	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 7	0 to	„ 2 7	6
„	Muslins (E. G.)	44	„ 20	„ 1½ lbs.	„ 2 5	0 to	„ 2 5	6
„	„	44	„ 20	„ 2½ lbs.	„ 2 7	0 to	„ 2 7	6

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on the 23rd instant :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 10 0
500	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	„ 5 11 0
1,750	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 7 lbs.	„ 4 14 0
1,000	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 7 lbs.	„ 4 14 0
500	„	„	45	„ 39 „ 8 lbs.	„ 5 11 0
1,000	„	„	40	„ 39 „ 6 lbs.	„ 4 6 6
200	„	White Mulls	42	„ 20 „	3 2 0
200	„	„	42	„ 20 „	3 10 0
200	„	„	42	„ 20 „	4 2 0
400	„	„ Dorias	45	„ 12 „	2 4 0
1,000	„	„ Jaconets	40	„ 20 „	3 0 0
1,000	„	„	40	„ 20 „	3 4 0
1,000	„	„	40	„ 20 „	3 8 0
1,000	„	„	40	„ 20 „	3 12 0

COTTON.

50	Candies New Codia (ready) ...	Rs. 213
50	„ „ Catch & Angar (ready) ...	„ 209
75	„ „ Compta (ready) ...	„ 213
25	„ „ „ ...	„ 213

METALS.

500 cwts. Spelter foreign ... Rs. 14½.

YARNS.

1,500 lbs.	Mule, No. 40	... per lb.	As. 11½
4,500 lbs.	„ „ 40	... „	„ 11¼

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 23rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·86, rainfall 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 88, rainfall 19 cents.

CANNANORE, 23rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·940, rainfall 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 23rd August, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 95 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Abbott, Lieutenant, 8th N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Waudby, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Bond, Captain, R.A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

St. George, Lieutenant, R. A., on medical certificate, to England.

Parr, Staff Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty to Neemuch.

Dempster, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 21st August 1872.

Additional candidates being required for the Native Military Normal School, Officers Commanding Native Corps are requested to make application to the Supt. of Army Schools for the admission of one or two qualified men.

Attention is directed to paras 2 and 3 of the Native Army School Regulations regarding the necessary qualifications of candidates and the mode of application for admission.

Accepted candidates should be despatched from their Regts., so as to arrive in Poona during the first week in Jan. next.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10	0
Per Copy ...	„	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOERMEL—August 16th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. A. Boermel, Chemist, of a son.

HOMFRY—August 4th, at Ross Island, Port Blair, the wife of J. N. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEATTIE—August 10th, drowned in the Kattakhali river, Hylacandy, Cachar, by boat accident, Alexander Beattie, Esq. Tea Planter, formerly Coffee Planter in Ceylon.

HUEY—August 16th, at Hastings, Walter Henry, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Huey, aged 1 year 8 months and 5 days.

SAVIELLE—August 21st, at Allahabad, of teething, Emile Athanase, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G.A. Savielle, aged 1 year 6 months and 23 days.

WHEELER—August 18th, at Madras, Black Town, Ann Lakin, the beloved wife of Mr. D. Wheeler, Inspector Marine Police, aged 40 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

MR. CARDWELL having had his way about the Artillery promotions, and the names of a large number of Captains having appeared in the *Gazette* as Majors, it is not much use crying over spilt milk. We trust, however, that we shall not see any more like sweeping measures tending as this one has done to call up a spirit of discontent in a body of men who are undoubtedly aggrieved. We allude to the Guards, Line, and Indian Staff Corps. That the cause of the last named body of officers is not taken into account is scarcely to be wondered at, the interest [illegible] Parliament in things Indian being of such a very limited nature; but the injustice done to the 6th Captains of the Line having been so weakly resisted is what we have been surprised to see. The only way to now equalize promotion in all arms is to determine the average length of service that it takes for officers of the Scientific Corps to attain the rank of First Captain (now Major), and at 17 or 18 years, or whatever the average is, let every officer be gazetted to field rank by brevet, should he not have attained it before.

As an instance of how the late promotions in the Scientific Corps might affect the army, there may be two contemporaries, Captains in the Line—one gets his promotion on the 4th of July last, the other on the 6th, and instead of standing one below the other in the Army List, as in the natural course of events they probably would have done, the man who was promoted on the 6th July has between him and the man promoted on the 4th all the names, the Scientific Captains promoted on the 5th July, who were not previously field officers by brevet? It took long enough in old times for a Major to live down the seniors of his rank before getting a Lieutenant-Colonelcy; what will it *not* take now that he has the awful incubus of all these extra names ahead of him?

Although we have always held that a battery of Artillery, being entitled to the same compliments, as regard salutes, as a regiment with its colours, the command of the former should certainly be exercised by an officer holding field rank, we are sorry for the sake of the rest of the army, that by giving to an old First Captain his proper status, such grievous wrong should of necessity have been inflicted. We observe that Lord Strathnairn has given notice in the House of Lords of his intention to move for "Returns "of all Lieutenants and Captains of the Foot, "Guards, &c., who will be superseded by the promotion of Captains of Royal Artillery and Engineers to the rank of Major; and secondly, of "the names of all officers thus superseded who "have been wounded, mentioned in despatches, "reports, or letters to superior authority for good "service in the field," &c. We know of General Officers who will come under the second of the returns to be called for, men who are now Captains of some standing, but whose field services were performed when subalterns. To these the long Gazette of the 5th July will be an additional straw to their already overladen backs. Mr. Cardwell's measure has not even the recommendation of giving a fillip to promotion, where it was most needed: we allude to the long-suffering Artillery subalterns, most of whom when serving in India have to put in at least a year as local Captains—"Asiatic skippers"—before they get their promotion. Yet no inducement to the senior Artillery officers of the old Royal List to retire is held out, as has been done to their brethren in arms of the Indian lists. But with an Artillery officer at Mr. Cardwell's elbow as Private Secretary, the cause of the gunners ought to steadily look up, and if the present autocratic War Minister remains in office there may be great days in store for them yet.

IT will be seen from the letters which we publish in another column that a sharp encounter of wit has taken place between two of our correspondents under the respective titles of "Ignorant Civilian" and of "Talbot." The controversy has arisen out of the review of Mr. Lyon's Guide to the Law of India, written by the latter for the *Gazette* and published by us about a fortnight ago. The review in question seem to have incensed the Civilian so much that at the outset of his communication he rebukes us for not having given the book to a reviewer "who had some elementary knowledge "of what he was writing about." Well, we thought we had done the best we could for Mr. Lyon's legal hand-book when we handed it over to be reviewed by one of the most experienced and distinguished members of the legal profession in Bombay. For "young Civilians" to speak of such men as having not even an elementary knowledge of law is closely akin to the teaching one's grandmother how to perform a very simple operation upon eggs. There is nothing, however, like aiming high when making an assault whatever may be the consequences to oneself. We have heard of a (physically) very small Competition-wallah somewhere in the Mofussil, who announced his intention, or at least his ambition, to kick a late Editor of this paper, because of certain articles taken as reflecting on the Civil Service; but a wiser senior damped the ardour of the little man by asking sententiously "Where would you kick him? about the knee?" There is always the danger for some people that if they try to go higher they may upset themselves, but still the exercise is useful, and, if he finds it entertaining to himself, we should be sorry to discourage our Civilian friend from throwing doubts upon our reviewer's elementary knowledge of law or of anything else; and the more so, as his other supposition, that the reviewer had not "taken the "trouble to read what he attempted to criticise" is rebutted by that gentleman, and indeed might have been so by the character of the review itself.

"Talbot" in heraldry means bull-dog, though mastiff in this case would have been a more appropriate meaning for it. What "Ignorant "Civilian" means we are at a loss to understand. We understood there were no such beings in the world as ignorant Civilians, and to say the least the title does not in this case seem to be a very happy one, seeing that the person it has to represent is engaged in a trial of strength upon a matter purely intellectual. But to proceed to a more important matter, our Civilian correspondent speaks of the Editor of this paper as "the doughty champion of the non-offi-"cial Englishman;" and "Talbot," in his reply, treats us to a little banter, and says that as he is fully persuaded we shall survive the onslaught and be ready to fight another day, he will stand by and look on while we break a lance with his antagonist, or, to use the "Ignorant "Civilian's" own words, "while we maul him "scientifically." We beg, however, to assure our friend "Talbot" that we have no intention whatever of going in scientifically to please anybody; and in this case there is no necessity for doing so, seeing that "Talbot," true to his heraldic name and nature, has done his work so effectually. It would be interesting to know what "Ignorant "Civilian" does really mean by the part of his letter which refers to ourselves. It may be meant merely as a bit pleasantry, a word by the way and nothing more. If so all very well, but it seems to convey, at least by implication, that the columns of this paper have been employed not merely at times but systematically and unfairly against the Indian Civil Service. As no positive or specific charge to this effect is brought against us it is impossible at present to give more than a general answer, which answer most emphatically is that the *Gazette* does not lend itself to any breach of public trust. We trust that some portion may have descended upon us of the spirit of the English writer

"Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or paltered with Eternal God for power;"

and it would certainly be paltering with truth to run down the Civil Service simply because it is the Civil Service and for no other reason. But does it never occur to an "Ignorant Civilian" that members of his Service may act so as to call for criticism at a time when non-officials happen to be behaving themselves in a manner which does not arrest attention? Perhaps Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. may have a different opinion of our affection for non-officials, and it is not uncommon for people who are justly taken to task by the Press to ascribe such an inexplicable fact to an animus against themselves or against the house or the service to which they belong. "Ignorant Civilian" begins his letter by assuring us that we view the Civil Service as an enemy; that we regard with suspicion and criticise with severity the acts and words of that enemy; that we must assume a hostile attitude towards any book written by a member of that service, and that we handed over the particular book in question to a reviewer who either knew nothing of law or else would not take the trouble to read it. These utterly groundless charges are coolly forwarded to ourselves for publication, in a friendly manner, as if, if true, they reflected no discredit on us, and if false, none upon the writer who makes them! Surely here is a glaring instance of that "amazing "presumption" which we have spoken of as one of [illegible] alone but of Anglo-Indians in general. So far from having any animus against the Civil Service we believe it to be one of the very best things there are in India, but that cannot be allowed to preserve either the service itself or any of its individual members from fair and temperate criticism. The assumption which underlies these complaints simply is that the Civil Service is what many clergymen appear to be to their wives,—that it is so high and holy a thing that any criticism of it is an impudence and an insult. The recognition of such an assumption would be as injurious to the service itself as it would be derogatory to the character of a public writer. In the exercise of our public functions we shall know neither Jew nor Gre

of any one of its euphonious sentiments, any such words as "hear, hear, or loud cheers, or loud laughter." The omission, probably, may be accounted for in this way, namely, that the lecturer has been his own reporter.

And now to the pith and marrow of "Mr. Ignorant Civilian's" letter, so far as the review in question is concerned. It was a material part of my critique on Mr. Lyon's book, that it contained some "false rules pranks in reason's garb," and that they had betrayed the author, in the compilation of it, into grave errors, especially as to the primary sources of Indian law. That amongst other errors into which he had been betrayed, were the exclusion of so much of the Common Law of England as had become the *lex loci* of India. Now "Ignorant Civilian" denies my proposition: and joins issue with me on this—whether the Common Law of England is the *lex loci* of India or not? When he says—"the English Common Law only steps in to supply the defects of the Indian Statute Law," I confess I do not understand him: for the Common Law of England could only step in to supply the defects of the Indian Statute Law, because it is the *lex loci*. It can only be present, if present at all, where it is admitted as *lex loci*, and nothing else.

Now, it would be impossible to discuss properly all that my opponent cites in support of his negative proposition, and it would be equally impossible for me to do more than make a selection of authorities in favour of the affirmative. Neither my time nor your kindness will admit of more. I propose, therefore, to quote *one*, and only one, authority: and to reply to *one*, and only to one, of his. I chose, for the propose the well known case of *Narayjee Beramjee* v. *Rogers*. It is reported in 4, Bombay Rep. (O. C. J.) 17. Mr. Justice Westropp (now the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay) delivered judgment in the following words, so far as they are applicable to the present controversy:—"English law has, to a certain extent, been introduced into *India*, has been arrived at by two different lines of reasoning. The earlier of them was adopted by judicial authorities, and attributes the introduction of English law into British India to charters granted by the Crown, and certain statutes, under which some of their charters were granted, or whereby they were modified. The other is that adopted by the Indian Law Commission, in the celebrated *lex loci* Report of the 31st October 1840. A third school (the Mofussil Courts) would appear never to have acknowledged any general *lex loci* in British India, and, in the absence of any positive law, to have generally, though not invariably, held itself bound to follow the law of the domicile of origin of the parties, but with this peculiarity, that it has applied English law to all British subjects, technically so called." This celebrated *lex loci* report may be seen at almost any of the public libraries in the presidency towns. It is only a report, but it leaves no reasonable doubt upon the subject. Mr. Amos was President of the Commission, and the other members of it were men no less distinguished in life for their knowledge and usefulness.

I now proceed to reply to my opponent's case, namely, that of Col. Skinner. He supposes *Lord Westbury's* language, in delivering judgment in that case, to be in his favour, and opposed to my views of a *lex loci* The case is reported in 5, Bengal Law Reports 8, under the name of *Barlow* v. *Orde*. The dispute arose about the right construction and legal effect of Col. Skinner's will. At the time of his death, in 1841, he was residing, and had for some years resided and been domiciled, in Delhi territory, which then formed a part of the N. W. Provinces of India, but which after the mutiny was placed under the administration of the Punjaub Government. Now, Lord Westbury said very properly that the construction and legal effect of the will depended upon his (the testator's) status. In other words, before the test of any particular law, or of any law at all, could be applied to the will, it was absolutely and indispensably necessary to ascertain who and what he was. Was he a Christian? Mahomedan? Hindoo? Buddhist? Was he an Englishman? a Frenchman? a Chinese? or what? Now what was the answer? The answer was this—that nobody could tell who and what he was. It was distinctly proved, however, that he was *nullius filius*, that he was illegitimate: and that he belonged to no family. In short, what his status was could not be made out: and never was in fact made out. It followed as a corrollary from Lord Westbury's abstract rule that there was no *lex loci*—no law at all—applicable to the will in question. The language of Lord Westbury must be taken *secundum subjectam materiam*: and, if so taken, does not justify the conclusion, which is sought to be drawn from it, that if Colonel Skinner had been for instance an Englishman, that his will would not have been construed according to the law of England, so far as the law has been introduced into India. It justifies only this conclusion, (which is a particular and not an universal one,) that as Colonel Skinner's *status*, at the time of his death, could not be [illegible] could under the circumstance be applied to his will.

"*Ab uno disce omnes.*"

With respect to *The Code Napoleon*, "Ignorant Civilian" is astonished (as I gather from his note of admiration) that I should find fault with the *arrangement* of it. It was a custom, Sir, in that great nation, whose laws are so much envied—I mean the Romans—to put the skins of wild beasts on malefactors devoted to destruction. Much in this same spirit do some men impose alien ideas or strange words upon those whom they wish to overthrow; so is it on the present occasion. My opponent attributes to me what I never said, with a view probably to show how scientifically he could maul me. A moment's consideration would have told him that I never found fault with the arrangement of that Code. The Roman Civil Code supplies me with a commentary upon his mode of treatment.

"*Qui hæret in literâ hæret in cortice.*"

What I found fault with was Mr. Lyon's extravagant praise of a Code, for the mere *explanation* of whose text so many hundred commentaries had to be written. That is what I found fault with; and *not* its arrangement. On any other hypothesis my reference to the vast number of commentaries absolutely required to explain the vague generalities or abstract character of its text, would be sheer nonsense. What my worthy opponent means by the words, as applied to England, "a code of law contained in 1,200 volumes," I confess I do not understand. This I do know, and everybody else knows it but "Ignorant Civilian," that there is not, nor ever was, a code of law at all in or for England. Should there ever be one, which is not improbable, let us pray that it may not be such as to require, in the course of half a century, between 7 and 800 tomes to explain its context.

The next thing that I would notice is his remark on the term "positive law," and the particular passage in Mr. Lyon's book, relating to the source of law, which I said I could not understand. Now it turns out that my opponent gets into the same fix. He is found to admit its ambiguity and attempts an explanation of it. If that be the true meaning which he ascribes to it, then it excludes from the body of the book, as it seems to me, a greater quantity of good and useful matter than what I gave the book itself credit for. *Note*, it is enough for my meaning that there is a fatal ambiguity, for that is in truth all I said about it. As "Ignorant Civilian" not condescended to give us his own notice of what *positive law* is, I infer that he was as much at a loss to do so as he was when he tried his hand so dexterously at that passage just referred to. I must, therefore, leave that as I find it.

And now to the three questions propounded by me, out of the book itself, as a test of the utility of it. My opponent instances, as *heads* of arrangement (the absence of which I conceived a defect) "inheritance" and "possession." The book is before me; and with the aid of those golden keys I have tried in vain to unlock the mystery. I see nothing under either head, except *lex scripta*, or acts of the legislature. And does the "Ignorant Civilian" mean to contend that any one of the three questions can be satisfactorily solved by knowledge thus gained? that is to say exclusively by written law? Does not unwritten law enter largely into any answer to be returned? And where is the key, in this book, to the proper source of information? If they could be so easily answered, why did he not answer them or, at least one of them, to show how it was to be done. He would serve Mr. Lyon much more by doing so than he has done as I think by his letter, and he would thereby confer a great boon on the community at large by thus affording a key to latent ambiguities which, if satisfactorily explained, might make the merits of Mr. Lyon's book more apparent and more appreciable than what they are at present. I for one would hail with delight any such explanation from the author himself, and would be the first to acknowledge my error. It is a useful book, as I can well certify.

Again "Mr. Ignorant Civilian" affects to be severe with me about the Mayukh, Mitakshara, and Dhaya Bhag, and has the hardihood to assert that the Dhaya Bhag is of authority in Bombay. Now, if he had but taken the trouble to ask the veritable tyro in the legal profession, he would have been told that the Mitakshara and Mayukh are, as said in my critique upon Mr. Lyon's book, alone of authority in Western India. I say again, most emphatically, that the Dhaya Bhag is not. I am now done!

Be pleased, Mr. Editor, to tell the *Printer's Devil* not to "maul scientifically," or otherwise, my Latin quotations, as he did my French the other day; for if he does (not to speak of the offence to my pride) "Mr. *Ignorant Civilian*" will, as sure as you are there, be down upon me with his "Eton Grammar." As it would not be the first time in my life that that self-same book, for reasons I need not mention, has come in contact with that part of my person known as the skull, I know what it is; and therefore can say, as I do with all my heart, that I should not altogether like it. Be pleased, also, to tell him (the devil) that the words "*Le droit commune de l'Europe* were plainly written by me, in my former letter, thus:—*Le droit commun de l'Europe*," and not as he printed them. [If that is all you have to complain of you may consider yourself lucky.—ED. *B.G.*] I always thought a devil above all others knew the difference between the *masculine* and *feminine* genders. It seems I am mistaken.

And now, Sir, I *must* make my bow—make my bow, not to the god of precedent, but to you—the fearless friend of truth and justice. I ought perhaps to have used the word "champion." Be pleased to put it in with or without the adjective "doughty" just as you please, that is to say, if you like it better. I ought, also, to make my salaam to my friend "Mr. Ignorant Civilian." I do so, but so far as he is concerned with this mental reservation,

"*Philippis me iterum videbis.*"

Bombay, 21st August. TALBOT.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE OF BOMBAY'S AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY.

EARLY this morning, Mr. Peile, our acting Municipal Commissioner, will leave Bombay, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen who have been invited to witness the formal admission of the newly-gathered waters of Toolsee into Vehar Lake, and as we thought that a short preparatory sketch of the grounds might be not amiss we despatched our own correspondent to Bhandoop yesterday. In the magnificent language of the proprietor of the *New York Herald* to Stanley, we asked him if he were ready to undertake so perilous an undertaking at a second's notice, and on his saying he was, we told him to go, and that along with our blessings and hopes that he might escape fever, sunstroke, and divers mishaps, he had a perfect *carte blanche* in the trifling matter of expenses. He reports—A vile and unfortunate mishap made me lose the early morning train which leaves Bombay at 5 50 (Bombay time), and I had nothing for it but to go to Tanna by the forenoon train and trust to getting a conveyance to Bhandoop. Shigrams there were plenty about the station door, and selecting one which was carved, painted, and stuccoed in the quaint style of early Hindoo art, and which possessed a horse passable enough to the eye, I was trundled off in the direction of my destination. Wondering why the conveyance was moving so slowly, I looked out and saw that the horse was hobbling like a ship in a Swiss mechanical seascape, and (like the same) seemed to be scarcely moving out of one place. Two miles an hour was not suited for me, and I was rolling in my mind the question whether I should not be better if I walked, when crack, crack, went something, and over went the gharry on its side. A wheel had come off. *Now*, there was no doubt that I should have to walk, so I put up my umbrella and faced three miles on a road on which the sun—(people say it is hottest in the monsoon, because it becomes focussed by the little breaks in the clouds)—was beating with such ferocity that my hands were blistered in a very short time. With my waterproof over my arm and my umbrella up, I entered the native village in great style, and was honoured by being barked at by some pariahs, timidly stared at by all the naked little pieces of browness in the place, and lazily inspected by several semi-nude fathers and mothers, who seemed to say by their looks—"the *Gazette* correspondent, I presume?" At Bhandoop station I found my nag waiting with great patience for me, and we soon got upon terms, and were on the rocky road to Toolsee. A rocky road did I say? That only half expresses it, and if I throw in the remark that, judging from the quantity of rivulets to be forded, all the rocks seemed to have been recently struck by Moses, I shall be nearer the fact. Even a rocky road has an end, and I mounted the dividing ridge with some curiosity; for did I not expect to find the great valley that I before had seen swarming with coolies and such like laborious emmets, a valley no more, but one vast, shining, silvery flood? I was disappointed. There was the valley as before, there was the crowd of wattled shanties, from which there still came the sound of the primitive grinding-stones, there were the coolies, there were the shaft and the penstock, but where was the water? I had plainly expected too much, so far as the magnitude of the lake was concerned, but I reaped ample gratification from the really beautiful view that spread itself before and on every side of me. I had emerged from the umbrage of a dense and heavy-smelling jangle, and now I was suddenly in the open, with a grateful breeze blowing against me from the south. When I last saw the place, which was shortly after the break of the monsoon, the palms rose, like bare black tufted poles, from a brown and barren soil, but now, on the hills to the right, on the hills to the left, on the hills to the front, and in the valley beneath, there was an unbroken mass of green vegetation of the brightest hue, and the trees were fresh and ample. The coolie no longer had to tread with his load over a hard-baked ground; his path lay among grass and flowers. I noticed that on the tallest palms in the valley flags were opening and shutting with the wind, and that many of the extemporised bungalows were decked with evergreens. These of course were the symptoms of the ceremonies of to-day, but as they served the purpose of jogging my memory about my business I hied me on to the house upon the hill occupied by Mr. O. D. Clark, the Assistant Executive Engineer, and was cordially received. His heart as usual was in his work, and assisted by Mr. McEwan, he was busy decorating the already luxuriant valley for the due and proper reception of the municipal visitors. When Mr. Peile and his friends step up to Mr. Clark's bungalow to-day they will find a comparatively easy approach, and a garden, laid out with convolvuli, plaintains, young teak, and the choicest products of the jungle, in front of it; but two months ago nothing of the kind was there—the road was little better than a rut, and the garden was a waste filled with stones, the haunt of snakes and scorpions. Interiorly the bungalow will have a very pleasing effect, and will not disgrace the breakfast company that intends to honour it. This house used to be a bare and comfortless looking place, divided into compartments for different individuals, but now it has been decorated with flags, flowers, and mango leaves, and the rooms have been knocked into one long hall, from the evergreen-embowered windows of which a beautiful prospect is obtainable. At one end of it the word "Vehar" is wreathed in leaves, and the same has been done to "Toolsee" at the other end. The Municipal Commissioner will take his place at a raised seat in the centre of the breakfast table, and behind him is to wave the British ensign and opposite him a golden anchor on a blue ground. The roof is distinguished by three flags, and these are looked down upon by large ensigns which float from the top of two tall palms which stand one at each end of the bungalow. Mr. Clark took me along the road which runs down the hill on the south side of the bungalow, and it was now that I began to understand what had been done at Toolsee. Tasso still flowed past the Kennery caves, but it no longer dashed down the old valley. No. 1 dam, which is ultimately to be 74 feet high but is now little more than 30, including a temporary addition to the masonry, is the barrier; and after filling up a rocky hollow, Tasso is content to fret itself within half-an-inch of the top of the bund and expend its superfluities in a little valley which is destined to be the head of the lake when it is completed—for of course it is not completed now, nor anything like it. The quarry which Tasso used to pass on its road to the place where it is now stopped by No. 1 dam, has been filled, and a considerable piece of ground around has no more trace left of it than the trees which still raise their heads above the water, as if in protestation of attempts to drown them. Extending southward from the site of the quarry used to run the great cutting called the channel, which is 2,766 feet long with an average depth of 20 feet; and though, of course, it is still the channel, yet it is invisible, being covered with the water. Men used to pass up and down this part of the valley and in front of the bund, but now if they wish to go from one place to another they must use a boat. To day No. 1 dam will have a thin sheet of water flowing over it, but the top has been decorated with tiny arches of evergreens, under which are flags, and when the visitors go to it they will find the top of the bund very tastefully indicated. I am sure that the view looking towards the bund will be commented upon. Right in front is the rocky gorge which Tasso in the course of ages made for itself, and on either side of it, and beyond, the hills of Salsette rear themselves clad in verdure to the summit; to the left, in the place which we have said will form the head of the lake, runs the pretty piece of spill water; and to the right, down to the corner which Tasso turns, is the nucleus great lake, lying between its green banks like a glittering plate of steel. We now proceeded to the beginning of the tunnel, the total length of which is 537 feet, and the heading 7 feet by 4 feet. It will be remembered how serious a part of the whole undertaking this tunnel was, the excavations being very laborious in consequence of the hard rock that was encountered. Its time of work was over, and now it was looking jovial, flags adorning its whole line. By the way, just a little before the entrance, the water is restrained by a sluice, and it will be the duty of the Commissioner to lift this to-day and send the congregated waters dashing through the tunnel and dancing down the nullah to Vehar. The penstock and shaft sheds are adorned with creepers, and one of the most pleasant sights at Toolsee will be the evergreen avenue which stretches along the tunnel line and ends abruptly in a precipice at the foot of which the water breaks out after its journey through the tunnel. But now, having seen all this and noted the extra activity of the coolies, who were unmistakably inspirited by the prospect of a tumasha, it was time to leave to catch the train. On the way to Bhandoop, I could not but think of the considerable changes that had been effected in the upper part of the valley; and I felt sure that the gentlemen who go to Toolsee to-day will, besides spending a pleasant day, find themselves in the presence of a work which, for quickness of execution and great utility of purpose, does credit to the engineering talent of Bombay.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I need scarcely apologise to you for taking up your valuable space in discussing a question that is of vital importance to this community.

For years past Bombay has been dependent in a great measure upon cotton for its commerce, but I doubt if the cotton grown in Western India can ever compete except in rare instances with Southern grown, and it appears to me that it is a mere question of time when cotton grown on this side of India, that is not equal in quality and length of staple to American, will become a drug in the English and Continental markets; consequently the cultivation of "the staple" in Western India, other than equal to American, except for use in the East will cease.

At first glance the prospect of Western India ceasing to grow cotton other than equal in quality to American, except for use in India, may appear likely to cast a blight upon Bombay; but it seems to me very probable that eventually this port commercially speaking will become a gainer.

The points in favour of or against our present large trade in cotton that will not compare favourably as far as quality is concerned with America, may be summed up as follows.

Prior to the American war East India cotton was considered of litte consequence in the English or Continental markets; but even then, there was talk of improving the staple by the introduction of American and Egyptian seed in India, and using care in the cultivation of cotton generally.

If the staple of Indian cotton could have been improved sufficiently to have compared favourably with American, the question whether or not India should go on exporting cotton to the English and Continental markets would have been narrowed down to cost of production.

If India could have laid down as good an article, as cheap or cheaper than the Southern States of America, the production of cotton in British India for export would have become a permanent thing.

The impetus given to E. I. cotton, by the American war, was India's opportunity.

Lancashire was forced to use E. I. cotton in a great measure, machinery was altered so that our short staple could be used, and although at first, in the hurry to get East Indian cotton to market, not much attention was given to improving the staple, people in the trade know that upon the improvement of the staple everything depended, and as time went on everything was done that could be thought of to raise the standard of Surats; but, with rare exceptions, the improvement has not been satisfactory, and those of us who have watched the experiments made in India to bring the staple of cotton up to the standard of American, must admit that, as a rule, the desired end has not been accomplished.

Independent of quality, there was at the close of the American war other circumstances that appeared favourable to India.

The South was demoralized. Its seaports were crippled. Its lines of railways had been torn up, their rolling-stock destroyed. River steamers, flat boats, and other means of communication with the interior had been annihilated.

Slave labour was abolished. Merchants and planters had become bankrupt and discouraged. There was neither capital in the South or labour or communication with the interior from the seaports, and very many people argued that it would be a very long while ere the South could again usurp the cotton trade of the world. Indeed very many people held that the freedmen would not work except to obtain a bare sustenance; consequently the South could never again grow anything like the cotton it had been able to cultivate ere the civil war.

Per Contra, other people held that the South with free labour and Northern capital and enterprise would increase its cotton culture.

With free labour the South has grown since the war as large a cotton crop as at any time prior to the war, with slave labour, and the question that governs Western India and comes home to the people of Bombay is what is the South likely to do in the future?

We know that the people of the Southern States have done wonders since the war left their country a barren waste, and does not, what they have done in the face of such tremendous difficulties, augur well for the future?

It seems to me that the Southern States of America are capable of driving Indian cotton from the field except for staple equal to American, and perhaps the day is not far distant when Western India must accept the inevitable and bid farewell in a great measure to its cotton trade.

The question arises what will Western India do without its cotton crop and how will Bombay fare without its trade in "the staple."

As far as the people up-country are concerned they will do well enough. The "poor ryots" are poor no longer.

They can bide their time and change their crops at leisure to suit their convenience, and the question that concerns Bombay is not what it will do without its cotton trade, but what will it do *with* it?

It appears to me that the curtailing of the cotton trade lies in the hands of the Banks and Agency houses in a great measure.

There must be no encouragement given to natives to ship cotton other than will compare favourably with American, and the Zemindars up-country will be forced to change the crops, so that we may export a million and a half cwt. of linseed and large quantities of rape and gingelly seed same as prior to the American war; and with a much smaller yet far more profitable cotton trade, a much larger trade in linseed and other seeds, our wool trade, increasing export of coffee and other articles, Bombay will increase rapidly in commercial importance.

It may perhaps seem probable to many of our merchants that any falling off in the culture of cotton will be so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible.

To all who hold such views I simply point to the falling off of the cultivation of linseed, rape, and gingelly seeds, when the American war gave the Zemindars up-country cause to make the culture of cotton all in all.

There was nothing gradual about the change. The whole thing occurred in a couple of years, and it must be remembered that at that time the Zemindars was steeped in debt and ignorant. They are now well to do and well up to their own interests.

I think the changing back the crops will be more rapid than they were changed when the American war caused the former revolution, and for my part I believe the change cannot come too soon for the best interests of our port commercially.

Q.

BOMBAY.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—The High Court and almost all the public offices will be closed on Monday next on account of the Gocul Ashthami holiday.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 89.

TALOOKDAREE SCHOOL AT AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Ishwarlal Vandrawandas has been appointed provisionally head master of the Talookdaree School at Ahmedabad.

CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Thursday—two at Mazagon and one at Nagpada. Neither of the cases proved fatal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday a Hindoo woman named Yellowa attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—We believe that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent at Kattywar, has applied for six months' leave, commencing either from October or November next.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Salt Customs, intends to open a salt warehouse in the place where the goods station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station stands at Surat.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Musulman named Munjee Purdhan was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences certain property from a man named Rama Gunoo.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a coolee by name Rowjee Yesoo was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a piece of iron belonging to Government.

OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Ismael Abdoola was convicted of stealing a silver arm ornament, the property of one Gunga, woman, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

MEDICAL DISPENSARIES IN PRESIDENCY TOWNS.—A native paper advocates the desirability of establishing medical dispensaries in the several collectorates of this Presidency. It says that as the local fund proceeds are steadily increasing there ought to be no difficulty in carrying out the suggestion.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Francis Capuss and John Willisick, Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Fort Police Court poor-box is quite empty. No further relief can be given at present except on the personal responsibility of the officer in charge of the box. Contributions would be thankfully received, as many deserving persons have received much help from this source for many years.

EDUCATIONAL.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* condemns the circular order of the Educational Department, requiring masters of vernacular schools and assistant masters of Anglo-vernacular schools to pass certain examinations, and threatening them, in case of failure, with dismissal from the service.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—At the last meeting of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction one Keela Kessa, now a prisoner there, an old offender, was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat o' nine tails, for gross misconduct in the prison. A European military prisoner was also placed in solitary confinement for insubordination and insolence to the prison officers.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A silver open-faced lever watch, No. 4291, by James Harris of London, with the initials W. D. outside of the silver casing, together with a silver Albert chain and key attached, was on Thursday found by the police in the possession of a native woman of a questionable character. The watch and chain are lodged in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, for identification.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	.....	Mann.
Overture	Othello	Rossini.
Quadrille	La Belle Helene	Strauss.
Duett	Cherto Comt di Bonifacio	Verdi.
Waltz	Songs of the Period	Coote.
Galop	Fantasia	Hertel.

A MISSIONARY SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—James Wilson, formerly a missionary of the Church of England, who about two months ago brought an action of divorce against his wife in the High Court, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

BARODA AFFAIRS.—The *Surya Prakash* states—"Bhow Khedkar was a great favourite of H. H. Mulharao, but he was turned out of Baroda at the instigation of Bulwantrao Rahulkar, a seller of dates. Rahulkar has now been turned out of the Durbar by the Gaekwar, and it is said that Nana Saheb, the Gaekwar's brother-in-law, has prevailed upon the Maharaja to call back Bhow Khedkar. We hear that Mulharao intends to appoint his brother-in-law as his Dewan, but the latter refuses to accept the post until the return of Khedkar to Baroda."

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Howlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at Mahaluxmee concerning the death of a Hindoo named Sudasew Luxmon. From the evidence it appeared that the man was bitten by a dog at Mahaluxmee on the 27th July last. The wound was healed and deceased appeared well, but symptoms of hydrophobia set in three days previous to his death. The jury upon the evidence found that death was caused by hydrophobia, the result of the bite of a mad dog. The dog is reported to have bitten six other persons on the same day. It was afterwards killed by the police.

THE MHAISAL CASE.—We learn that the Government have recently passed their decision in the Mhaisal case. Mhaisal is a sub-jagir in the jagir of the Sangli state. The holder of the sub-jagir died some time ago without male issue, but leaving two widows. Both of these widows adopted sons, and quarrelled as to whose adopted son should inherit the sub-jagir. The Chief of Sangli decided in favour of the adopted son of the elder widow. The other lady appealed to the Political Agent from the decision of the Chief, and the case ultimately went before Government, which has reversed the decision of the Chief and given one in favour of the appellant.

APPLICATION TO CONFIRM A SALE.—Yesterday at the High Court, an application was made to Mr. Justice Green to confirm a sale of a house by the acting Master in Equity. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Shreecrustna Narronjee *v.* Bhai Pandurang and others, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants to show cause why the sale made to the plaintiff on the 19th June 1872 by the acting Master in Equity of defendants' house situated in Shekody Lane, near Withulwady, should not be confirmed. The learned counsel moved on the certificate of the acting Master in Equity granted on the 12th inst., which recited a decree under which the sale was made. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

POONA RACE STAND.—Those of our readers who have had occasion to be in the vicinity of the race-course during the last six weeks may have observed workpeople employed in removing and rebuilding a portion of the race stand, which has been for years, if not a source of danger, certainly one of apprehension to the frequenters of the stand. The back wall, which was leaning over, and the hideous buttresses that supported it, have been removed to their foundations, and a strong masonary wall built in place of them.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA RIFLE CLUB.—The second competition for the selection of a team to represent the Poona Rifle Club for the Deccan Challenge Cup, took place on the morning of Wednesday. The Club mustered very well; and the shooting, notwithstanding the bad light and high gusty wind blowing, was very good. Mr. A. Smith led at 200 yards with a score of 25 marks, and Captain Waring and Mr. J. C. Fernandez made the highest scores at 500 yards. The result of two days' competition was that the following gentlemen shot into the team and the names are recorded according to merit:—

	20th	21st	Total.
Lt.-Col. Laughton.	49	43	92
Mr. A. Smith.	45	45	90
Captain Waring.	43	45	88
Major Clarke.	46	42	88
Captain Stevenson.	48	38	86
Mr. T. Watson.	40	39	79
Mr. W. Mousley.	38	38	76
Capt. Trotter.	34	41	75

Mr. A. Smith, who have been informed, was the only member that struck the target every time he fired.

The next best score, 72 with two shots to fire, and 71, were made by Captain Gillespie, the Director of Gymnastics, and Mr. J. C. Fernandez, Superintendent Yerrowda Jail, respectively.—*Ind.*

HIGH COURT.—24TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

SO SPEAK TO MINUTES OF DECREE.

631-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Motiram Tricumdass *v.* Girdhur Roopjee—Jefferson and Payne.

MOTION IN COURT.

1048-68—Keir, Prescott, and Winter—Bapoojee Dinshaw and another *v.* Manockjee Sorabjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

In Debtors' Court—George Blackwell, an insolvent—Dwarkadass Lullobhoy and another, petitioner,—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

In Debtor's Court—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Kulhandass Kirparam *v.* Trikamlall Gulubroy—Insolvent and Respondent—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Avecholdass Chegondass *v.* Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

226-71—J. Cleary—George Badham *v.* Frank Asquith—R. J. Abraham.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Seteba and another *v.* Moorar Poonja—Leathes and Crawford.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Narayen Suntojee and others *v.* Cheemajee Sewram and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

305-71—J. Gopal—Luxumibai, widow, *v.* Kessowram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

757-70—Shapurjee—Mithcebai, widow *v.* Perozbai, widow—Dallas and Lynch.

759-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Esss bin Khulifa *v.* Khutao Mucconjee—No appearance.

783-70—Tyabjee—Abdoola Dawood and others *v.* Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

799-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Futtaychund Ramjee *v.* Munsookhass Mugneeram—No appearance.

803-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Nusserwanjee Pestonjee *v.* Dinshaw Eduljee—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 772 tons Captain H. H. Williams, arrived yesterday from Rangoon (June 24th) with a cargo of timber and grains.

THE SHIP MARIAN MOORE, 948 tons, Captain John Dickson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,200 Indian maunds salt, and a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. BANGALORE, 1,178 tons, Captain G.C. Burne, will sail to-day for Australia with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. W. Cumming and Mr. Jordan. For King George's Sound—Mr. John Martin.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. DELHI, 2,178, tons, and 400 H. P., Captain C. J. Wilkins, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—355 bales cotton, 170 bales wool, for Liverpool; 835 bales cotton, for Venice; 18 bales cotton, for Havre; 8 cwts. horns, and 97 cwts teeth, for London; and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. F. Todd, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Hilton, and Mrs. Moorhouse and infant.

For Brindisi—Mr. Y. Vernin, and Mr. H. H. Settle.

THE S.S. EMILIA, 634 tons, Captain M. Caffelina, arrived on the 22nd instant from Calcutta (July 7) with a cargo of 29,043 bags rice, 9 packages billiard table, 5 cases arrowroot, 218 bags gram, 2 bales piece-goods, and 296 bales gunny bags. The captain of the vessel reports that owing to the bad weather from Cape Comorin to Bombay, the rudder and the propelling shaft bearings broke and were lost overboard, causing the water to run into the ship, and the cargo is in some measure damaged. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 20th inst. per P. and O. S. N. C.'s *s. s.* Sumatra:—

From Southampton to Madras—Asst. Surgeon Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Whitton and two children.
From Brindisi to Madras—Dr. and Mrs. Smith and infant.
From Galle to Madras—Lt. Col. Stewart.
From Sydney to Madras—Col. and Mrs. Macarthy.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Macgregor and two children.
From Sydney to Calcutta—Dr. Young.
From Suez to Calcutta—Don Alcartena.
The Sumatra took the following:—
Madras to Calcutta—Dr. and Mrs. Sherriff and native servant, Mrs. S. Seale, and Mr. C. P. Abbott.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. DACCA, 1,128 tons, Captain J. Patterson, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a cargo of 3 cases arrowroot, 5 cases stores, 1 case cheroots, 5 cases wearing apparel, 9 cases lac, 32 bales piece-goods, 327 bags sugar, and 1,812 bags rice, from Calcutta; 6 cases cigars, 36 bags pepper root, 163 bags coriandarseed, 5 bags grain, and 2 cases machinery, from Cocoanada; 18 packages old brass, 4 cases cheroots, 23 casks oil, and 5 cases benjamin, from Madras; 50 cases tea, from Galle; 165 casks cocoanut oil, from Colombo; 4 bundles nuts, and 1 bale piece-goods, from Tuticorin; 2,325 bundles coir yarn, and 34 bags cocoanut, from Cochin; 829 bundles coir yarn, 10 bags uritha, 150 dubbers ghee, 14 bundles horns, 1 bag coffee, 20 bundles mats, 9 packages copper, 131 casks oil, and 166 packages cocoanuts, from Calicut; 6 casks oil, 285 packages pepper, 1 bag coffee, and 7 packages copra, from Tellicherry; 2 cases preserves, and 2 cases wearing apparel, from Carwar.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived on the 22nd instant from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee with a cargo of 14 bundles specie, 14 dubbers ghee, 10 bags cummin seed, and 9 packages skins, from Bussorah; 8 bundles specie, 1 case spirit, and 1 bundle hide, from Bagdad; 1 box and 1 bundle specie, 4 bundles silk, 109 bales cotton, 286 sheets copper, and 18 packages merchandise, from Bushire; 4 packages pearls, from Linga; 4 boxes specie, 24 bales cotton, 14 bales wool, 87 bundles assafœtida, 5 packages tobacco, 28 bundles seeds, 2 bundles pistachio nuts, 63 bundles cummin seed, 89 dubbers ghee, and 62 packages gum, from Bunder Abbas; 10 baskets fruits, 89 bags dates, 5 jars hulva sweetmeat, from Muscat; 32 dubbers ghee, and 57 bales wool, from Guadur; 7 bundles skins, 1 case jewellery, 190 bags grains, and 80 bales cotton, from Kurrachee. The following is the cargo for transshipment from Kurrachee to different ports:—125 bales cotton, 39 bales wool, 44 bales skins, and 131 bundles hides.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			AUGUST.		LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
2	58 m	4 7	Saturday.....	24	8 56 m	3 7
3	58 a	4 9			9 25 a	5 5
3	52 m	3 8	Sunday	25	9 41 m	2 2
3	34 a	3 5			10 11 a	4 7
4	56 m	2 10	Monday.....	26	10 38 m	0 11
4	8 a	2 2			11 4 a	4 0
5	18 m	2 5	Tuesday.....	27	11 54 m	.....
5	7 a	1 2			.....	0 2
7	40 m	2 5	Wednesday ...	28	0 8 m	3 8
7	33 a	0 9			1 24 a	0 1
8	57 m	3 1	Thursday	29	1 25 m	3 7
8	13 a	4 1			2 58 a	0 5
9	50 m	3 9	Friday	30	2 39 m	3 10
9	20 a	1 8			3 55 a	1 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 26th, 1h. 25m. A.M.

THE S

THE EVIL OF EMPLOYING NATIVE NURSES.

Children are pronounced with truth to be close observers, and they are doubtless apt scholars too; is it then to be wondered at that they speedily acquire the vices and habits of those who have the charge of them and of their juvenile tuition? Take any two children of European parents brought up under the care of native servants, because their parents are too lazy to take charge of them, and look at the marked difference that exists in two similar children brought up exclusively by their parents at home; it will be at once evident, and while the former are repulsive objects, the latter are truly attractive. It seems strange to us that parents undergo such a change in this respect when they arrive in India, but we suppose they only follow the example—a very bad one we may remark—of those around them, who think it beneath the dignity of European parents to be troubled with the infantile tuition and charge of their children; consequently, they do as others do, engage the ayah and her spouse to take full charge of the *baba logue*, who imbibe all the evil propensities and depraved notions of their coloured guardians. They grow up, and instead of becoming as they perhaps would otherwise, ornaments to society and the pride of parents, really pests and a nuisance to those who have seen what children are when brought under home influences and a mother's care and a father's advice. The time has fully arrived for parents in India to abandon this very bad practice of placing their children under the charge of native female or male servants, which is productive of so many evil consequences.—*Poona Observer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Government Law Class, N. W. Provinces, has been attached to the Muir College, Allahabad.

The High Court, N. W. Provinces, have dismissed the appeal in the defamation case, *Beadon* vs. *Sewell*.

A Branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.—It is rumoured that upon the closing of the Madras Branch Bank at Alleppey, a branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank will be opened there. We are unable to vouch for the truth of the rumour, and our readers may therefore take it for what it is worth.—*Cochin Argus.*

Principal, Madras Medical College.—Dr George Smith, Principal, Madras Medical College, returned to Madras yesterday by the P. and O. steamer Sumatra from London and assumed charge of his office from Dr. W. N. Chipperfield. We hear that Dr. Chipperfield intends proceeding to England shortly on leave.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

Mr. G. Romaine.—It is currently reported that Mr G. Romaine, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is about to give up his appointment, and to return to England. The office is not likely to be given to another English Barrister. There are many men in the country already who are quite as well fitted to hold this office, as any man to be had in England.—*Ibid.*

Copyright in Telegrams.—Among the Bills before the Assembly of New South Wales is one to grant a limited copyright in telegrams. The object is to give newspaper proprietors, who incur the expense of obtaining telegraphic news from Europe, the exclusive right of publication for a few hours after receipt, and thus frustrate those other newspapers who do not subscribe for foreign telegrams but copy them from their contemporaries as soon as they appear.

Military Honours.—The order of British India was conferred on a subadar of the Sappers and Miners at Secunderabad on the morning of the 7th instant. Three men of H.M.'s 76th also received good-conduct medals. The whole of the subsidiary force, numbering nearly 5,000 men, paraded during the ceremony in review order. Colonel Lumsden was received with the usual salute, and remained during the whole of the proceedings beside General DeSaumerez, who commands the force.

Elopement.—A case of elopement took place a few days ago at Howrah. The Lothario is quite a young man, and the offending fair one an elderly person, who has a grown-up daughter in Dublin. The husband has obtained a summons against the seducer, and the police, under the orders received from the Magistrate, proceeded a few days ago, to the defendant's house, where the couple were living together, and asked the woman to return to her husband, which she flatly refused to do.—*Indian Daily News.*

Red Fever no other than Dengue.—We learn on good authority that about four years ago red fever was successfully treated in Calcutta by Dr. Bougham, the cure being sulphur baths. The red fever of that time was no other than the dengue of to-day. Science forgets itself. If a man could live a couple of hundred years he would, probably, never be sick, that is, he would know how to cure himself. Whether it would be worth while to go through so much for so small a purpose, is another matter.—*Ibid.*

Enterprising Coffee Planters.—It appears that the Ceylon planters do not find their island large enough, so two of them have gone to Sharawak to arrange with Raja Brooke for the formation of a company to engage in the cultivation of coffee. As regards soil and climate, a Ceylon paper supposes there can be no question as to the suitability of Borneo for the growth of coffee, at proper altitudes on the mountain. The question will be one of labour. The Malays proper, are too proud to become hirelings, and the Dyaks, the aborigines, have too much of the unsettled habits of savages about them to be utilized. The company must, therefore, fall back on the industrious and dangerous Chinese.—*Ibid.*

MARRIAGE INTRIGUERS MUTUALLY "DONE."

A short time since—a gentleman, described as of "rather prepossessing appearance," came to Lucknow, bringing with him letters of introduction to several people in moderate circumstances; with these people he resided, and having represented himself as a gentleman of substance, being sole owner and possessor of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, was treated with the utmost deference and courtesy, and, further, was permitted to gain the affections of a young lady whose only personal attractions appear to be a profusion of valuable jewellery which she constantly sported. The young lady explained that her father was an Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at something less than a thousand miles from Oonao, and possessing an estate of immeasureable extent and incalculable value, to which she was the heiress, a match was very soon arranged and the young couple, as happy as wealth and affection combined could make them, were married, and left Lucknow on their wedding tour a few days ago. And here the tale, to be a happy one, should end, but, unfortunately it's not the end of the tale. The gentleman took his bride to Buxar, where it turned out that he was engaged in the truly delectable and highly remunerative profession of *Fireman* on the E. I. Railway, drawing the munificent salary of forty rupees a month, and it was with feelings of unutterable anguish that he felt it his duty to inform the lady that the lakh and a half of rupees were in the hands of another party, who obstinately refused to give up the money on the grounds of his being the rightful owner of it. The bride bore the disappointment with stoical equanimity, and informed her husband, with unfeigned regret, that a similar difficulty existed with regard to her father's estate near Oonao. The estate was there all right of course, but it was encumbered to such an extent that it was impossible to get at it. The nature of the encumbrance too was extremely peculiar; an old zemindar had another estate on top of it and he obstinately refused to take it off. And the whole of the valuable jewellery, which had proved so excellent a bait had been returned to the bride's sister and the other ladies from whom it had been borrowed for the occasion.

We hear that the couple bear their mutual disappointments with a very good grace, and are as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.—*Lucknow Times.*

Speaking on the subject of metempsychosis, a silly young Irishman observed that he well remembered having been the golden calf. "Very likely," replied a lady, "as you have lost nothing but the gilding."

It is beautiful to behold at a wedding the sorrow-stricken air of the parent, as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying his best to get her off his hands.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be hailed the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla above all others. To Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A PUNCH FOR INDIA.

Under the title of the *Indian Charivari*, Colonel Percy Wyndham proposes, should sufficient inducement offer, to publish a fortnightly illustrated comic paper, the subscription to which, for a half year, in advance, will be Rs. 10; for a quarter, Rs. 5; and for a single copy, Re. 1. The following is the prospectus, which will show the intentions of the projectors:—

It has frequently been remarked amongst the European community of the glorious East, and of this its Metropolis in particular, that no literary vehicle exists by which the faults and follies of our public men may be satirically exposed, and our own various grievances humorously ventilated. The sharp pungent sting of wit and humour directed against the foibles of those around us is much more to be dreaded than the dull matter-of-fact paragraph of the daily press; and it cannot be denied that in the public "service" alone, no matter whether military, civil, or otherwise, a large field presents itself for good-humoured banter and fun. Then, again, look at our political world, and our would-be honourable municipal body, even amongst the private community, native and European, how often circumstances occur which present themselves in a most ludicrous light. It is our purpose, should sufficient inducement offer in the way of subscriptions, to occupy this position, viz., that of supplying once a fortnight an illustrated paper, reviewing current topics and matters of interest in a light playful spirit—shooting folly as he flies, "nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." Artists of acknowledged abilility will be engaged for our illustrations, and the literary portion will be under the superintendence of one whose previous efforts have raised many a hearty laugh. Contributions of wit, humour, and fancy, are solicited, but it must be distinctly understood that the *Indian Charivari* will not admit anything savouring of personality, its object being rather to promote hilarity and dissipate all depression of spirits and ill-humour. We intend to laugh at and with our small world around us, and hope they will return us the compliment.

THE ENGLISH "LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Permit me to address you a few words upon the late "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition." The interest felt and expressed by the public in England in that Expedition has been extraordinary. No sooner were the people applied to for the funds required to fit it out than the funds were supplied; more money, indeed, than was wanted flowed into the exchequer of the Royal Geographical Society. The Expedition was organized and despatched from England with great *eclat*, and it was expected that almost marvellous things would be achieved by it. The Expedition party reached Zanzibar; preparations were made for pushing on into the interior; goods were purchased to the extent of thousands of dollers; all was ready, and the party, with its *materiel*, crossed the channel from Zanzibar to Bagamoyo, the great caravan depot and starting point on the mainland. Nothing remained but to enlist the necessary porters and then to—march. But just as the Expedition had assumed these full-blown proportions—not unlike an immense balloon trembling through all its gigantic bulk, almost breaking its bonds, and ready to leap on its unknown course the moment its bonds should be severed—it received a staggering blow, and instantly collapsed. With these bare facts the public is already well acquainted; but it asks for something more, it asks to be informed how and why it should so happen.

This information I propose to supply by a plain statement of facts, which as a member of the Expedition party, particularly in the capacity of interpreter, I am, perhaps, in a better position to do than any other individual. But here, before I go any further, I ought to explain myself. You are aware that, when the Expedition left England, Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Henn, and Mr. W. O. Livingstone were all that composed the party; but the Royal Geographical Society had their eye upon another man, a missionary of the United Methodist Free Churches, whose services they wished to secure to the Expedition. That missionary, I need hardly say, is your present correspondent. I have been labouring in Eastern Africa as a missionary for nearly ten years, a good deal of this time having been consumed in making exploratory tours over portions of the country which had hitherto remained *terra incognita*, the last of them having been through Teitat Taneta to Chaga and the Equatorial Snow Mountain, Kilima-Njaro. After a residence of nearly ten years in Africa, I was returning to England for the benefit of my health, and with a view of publishing the result of my labours and tours. Two days after my arrival in Zanzibar homeward bound, the Abydos steamed into port, bringing with her the "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition" party. Lieutenant Dawson, the commander, brought me a letter from the Missionary Secretary of the Society to which I belong, in which, to my utter surprise, I was informed that, "in compliance with the request of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, the connexional officers had consented that I should join the Livingstone Search Expedition—that is, provided I was willing to do so," &c. On the following day I received a communication from Lieutenant Dawson in which he states:—"I shall be happy to enroll you as a member of my party, but to prevent disagreement hereafter I enclose a copy of the terms the Royal Geographical Society have considered necessary as regards my second in command, Lieutenant Henn. It would be my wish that you should sign a precisely similar document as third in command, your duties being principally as interpreter," &c. The proposition, all things considered, was a most serious one to me, and I paused before I came to a decision. However, feeling a profound interest in the great object of the Expedition, allowing myself to be persuaded that I should be of some real service in connexion with it, willing to strain a nerve in any way, provided I could be of use in the exploration and civilization of Africa, and hoping that I might even do something for Christian missions, I ultimately consented to join the Expedition and accepted the position assigned to me by Lieutenant Dawson. An agreement was drawn up between myself and Lieutenant Dawson, embodying the following particulars:—I was to give my gratuitous services to the Expedition as originally organized in England by the Royal Geographical Society; should Lieutenant Dawson be incapacitated, I agreed to act under Lieutenant Henn; in the event of the incapacitation of Lieutenant Henn, I should assume the command and use my best endeavours to carry out the objects of the Expedition as aid down in the instructions of the Royal Geographical Society; that I should not anticipate Lieutenant Dawson in publishing results, but that I should give him the benefit of my notes; that, should any difference of opinion arise on the journey regarding the meaning of the printed instructions, I would abide by the interpretation of Lieutenant Dawson; that I should be free of all personal expense, and that a passage home to England should be provided for me at the expense of the Royal Geographical Society. This agreement was signed by the whole party. Having thus embarked in the Expedition, I threw my whole soul into it, and did my utmost to push it forward. It was, however, impossible to do anything but mere preliminary work; for the season being unfortunate, and heavy rains falling, a start was out of the question for, at least, a couple of months to come. The Expedition party arrived in March, which was the commencement of the rainy season. To have started then with an unacclimatized party would have been eminently injudicious, and might have been followed by the most disasterous of consequences—viz., the early death of most of us. It was necessary, therefore, to wait at least till June. But in the meantime our preparations could go on, and go on they did. Consultation after consultation was held, goods were purchased and packed, a head man and guard engaged, and before May the Expedition was fairly under way. It was not all smooth and easy work; many things of an unpleasant and somewhat difficult nature had to be encountered, but into such details I will not enter here. Let them pass for the present.

All ready, Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Henn, and myself embarked on board a native dhow, with the *materiel* of the Expedition, for Bagamoyo. This was on Saturday, the 27th of April. It was late in the afternoon, and the wind had died away, in consequence of which we made but little progress, and were obliged to drop anchor at dusk near the coast of Zanzibar, in full sight of the town. The boat was an open one, and rain began to fall. Our condition that night beggars description, and I will not attempt it. We reached Bagamoyo on the following day at evening. We were received by Hindoos, Banians, and Belooch with "open arms," and were conducted to our quarters with the most exuberant protestations of respect, good will, and assurances of ready help of every sort. Could anything be more satisfactory? Why, we had already half discovered Livingstone. What could it be to travel in Africa, where the people were almost ready to carry us about on their very shoulders? But our fate was approaching. The Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition was to receive its death-blow in its most propitious moments. Before we had been many minutes in Bagamoyo we were told that two men had arrived there two days before with news of Stanley and Livingstone. The travellers had met; Livingstone was in Unyanyembe alive and well, while Stanley had reached Ugogo on his way to the coast and might be expected in Bagamoyo in two or three days. "Who are the men who have brought this news, and where are they?" We inquired. "They are the American's servants, and we will soon bring them to you," was the reply. Accordingly the men were brought to us. They were questioned with as much care as eagerness. It was all true. Stanley had met Livingstone at Ujiji. Both gentlemen had gone along the eastern coast of Lake Tanganyika north-wards, had passed round the northern end of the lake, had discovered that the Ruzizi ran into the lake, and not out of it. They had landed on the north-western shore, and having travelled through Urira, had retraced their steps, and then recrossed the lake to Ujiji. From Ujiji they then pushed eastwards to Unyanyembe. There Dr. Living stone, having five years' work before him, preferred to remain, and Mr. Stanley then took leave of him, and was hastening to the coast.

Of course, we were all more or less excited, but Lieutenant Dawson looked unutterable things. He instantly told us that the work he had undertaken to do had already been done; that nothing remained to him but to return to England; the Expedition, so far as he was concerned, was at an end. He said he had not come to East Africa to explore, but to search for Dr. Livingstone. Dr. Livingstone had been found, and his work was done; he should certainly give up the Expedition. Lieutenant Henn expressed the same intention. My own first thoughts were that the Expedition was at an end; but upon reconsideration it occurred to me that, though Dr. Livingstone had been found, he had not been relieved, and that it was the duty of some one to carry on relief. I resolved, if no one else would do this, to do it myself. But before anything could be decided, it was considered advisable for Lieutenant Dawson to return to Zanzibar for the purpose of consulting with Dr. Kirk upon the present state of affairs, and he decided to leave for Zanzibar on the following morning. That evening Lieutenant Dawson asked me if, provided it were deemed necessary to send on relief to Dr. Livingstone, I should be willing to take charge of a Relief Expedition merely, and I expressed my readiness to consider such a proposition.

On the following morning, Monday, April 29, Lieutenant Henn and I saw Lieutenant Dawson off to Zanzibar. On Wednesday evening, May, 1, I received a letter from Dr. Kirk and Lieutenant Dawson, offering me the charge of the Relief Expedition. Dr. Kirk wrote as follows:—

"Zanzibar, April 30, 1872.

"Dear Mr. New,—Mr. Dawson astonished us with his news yesterday, which upsets all previous arrangements, the notice of Dr. L. being confirmed by Arab letters. . . .

"Mr. Dawson now determines to go home, and I think acts well as an observer could only be looked upon as a rival in the field Dr. L. has chosen, and still desires to follow.

"Mr. Livingstone goes on under all circumstances, and will take to his father the stores. Mr. Henn, I dare say, has no desire to take Dawson's place, but I feel less sure whether you may not feel that your own object—that of making a missionary survey of a new field—may not still commend itself to you, and, if so, you might go on in charge of the Relief Expedition, the Search Expedition having ceased. The relief would, in my opinion, be to deliver our stores to the Doctor, who being then joined by his son, would act as he pleased, and you too be free to return, taking stores for this purpose.

"This is a matter for you seriously to think over. That young Livingstone goes on is settled. If you go he will be happy to have you as his leader in charge. . . The Expedition will cease on reaching Unyanyembe, and you might then come back with some or all of the Bombay men. Think over all this and let me know.—Ever yours, in haste,

"John Kirk."

Lieutenant Dawson wrote thus:—

"British Consulate, Tuesday, April 30th 1872.

"My dear New,—I have talked the matter of the Expedition over with Dr. Kirk, and he agrees with me that it is useless for Henn or myself to continue. Young Livingstone still wishes to go with the stores, and endeavour to get his father to return to England; failing that, to remain with him. He is quite willing to go to Unyanyembe under your guidance, but the goods are now transferred to his father. Of course, should you wish to take them up to Dr. Livingstone, you will have the option of returning to the coast, an explanatory letter going with the caravan. If you intend going, request the Akida (captain or head man) to remain at Bagamoyo, and get pagazis (porters) as quickly as possible, keeping the guard with him. If you intend to go to Unyanyembe, take whatever steps you think fit about remaining or coming back here, but I think with Kirk it would be well to get started, if possible, before Stanley arrives, otherwise he may have an order for goods from Dr. Livingstone with him. Those three men we saw are to take some few supplies, sugar, &c., back to Stanley, so it does not look like his arriving yet.—Yours truly, "L. S. Dawson."

I make no comment upon either of these letters. I can only say that I still considered it of importance that some members of the expedition should push on to Dr. Livingstone, and I was quite prepared to accept the charge of it as proposed. But Lieutenant Henn had changed his mind, and he now expressed his resolution to assume the command of the Expedition, insisting on his right to do so as second in command. I made no objection. But in this state of things we were both of opinion that we should return at once to Zanzibar, in order that the matter might be fully discussed with Dr. Kirk and the other members of the Expedition. We reached Zanzibar on the following evening, but on that evening nothing was said or done. On the following morning early I addressed the following note to Dr. Kirk:—

"Shaugani, May 3, 1872.

"Dear Dr. Kirk,—I would have accepted the charge of the expedition in the way you proposed in your note to me without hesitation; but, as of course you are by this time aware, Mr. Henn does not wish to give up. Now, I do not wish to struggle for the position with Mr. Henn. Let that be done which is most to the interests of the Expedition; but, all things considered, I do not think I ought to accept a second place in such an Expedition as the present one has become. I admit, however, that I am open to advice even upon this head, though this is, perhaps, going too far.

"I drop this note because there is no time to lose, and I fear lest a personal visit at so early an hour should not be convenient to you. I am very anxious to have the matter settled at once.—Yours very sincerely,

"Charles New."

Without receiving any reply to this note, I made my way, according to custom, immediately after breakfast, to the Consulate. Lieutenant Dawson instantly called the members of the Expedition to consultation. Dr. Kirk was not present. Lieutenant Dawson said his mind was thoroughly made up, and that he intended to retire from the Expedition. He then said, "I now feel it to be my duty to offer the Expedition to each member of it, according to his position in connexion therewith, and I therefore first appeal to Mr. Henn." Mr. Henn instantly replied, "I will take it." I must say that these tactics greatly amused me, because they were so totally unnecessary. Mr. Henn having accepted the command, I was appealed to as to what course I would take. I repeated what I have said in the above note. Still, my great anxiety to be of service to the Expedition inclined me to accept the humiliating position now offered to me; and, after some hesitation, I gave a verbal consent to take it. But the decision was premature. My knowledge of Mr. Henn compelled me to the conclusion that I could not act in concert with him. Moreover, I considered that if he were equal to the charge of the Expedition my services were superfluous, and that if he were unequal thereto, he ought not to have been placed in charge. I felt I could not render the Expedition effective service in the position now assigned to me, and that I should best serve its interests, and I may say at the same time maintain my own self-respect, by retiring therefrom. On the following morning I sent in my resignation to Mr. Henn. It ran as follows:—

"Shaugani, May 4, 1872.

"My dear Henn,—I have come to the conclusion that I can no longer serve the Livingstone Search Expedition as effectively as I could desire—indeed, that my services are now superfluous—and I beg to retire.

"Anything I can do to help you at starting in the collection of porters, &c., I will do most readily. I think you will find the Mombas men manageable, and will use all my influence with them to secure their adhesion to the Expedition. I wish you all manner of success; first, the achievement of the Expedition's main object, then all else your heart can reasonably wish.

"I will send you what 'kit' I have belonging to the Expedition in the course of the morning.—Yours, &c.

"Lieutenant Henn, R. N." "Charles New."

I also wrote to Dr. Kirk and to Mr. W. O. Livingstone on the subject, but with those letters I will not trouble you. Of course, my resignation was accepted. On Monday, May 6, Lieutenant Henn and Mr. Living stone left Zanzibar once more for Bagamoyo, with the view of engaging porters, and leaving for the interior immediately. At Bagamoyo, on the very day of their arrival, they met Mr. Stanley. What passed at Bagamoyo between these gentlemen I am not in a position to inform you; I leave that to themselves. But on Tuesday, May 7, Mr. Stanley reached Zanzibar, accompanied by Lieutenant Henn and Mr. Livingstone. I met these gentlemen at the landing stage. Another change had come over the spirit of Mr. Henn's dream. He said he had now decided to give up the Expedition, and inquired as to what prospect there was of getting away from Zanzibar in a homeward direction. Mr. Livingstone, however, announced it to be his intention to go on alone. Had he done this, however much I might have admired his courage, I could not have commended his prudence. In my opinion it would have been wrong for him to have gone alone; his youth, his unacclimatized constitution, and his ignorance of the languages and customs of the people were against him, and to have attempted such a task under such circumstances, single-handed, would probably have led to disaster the most serious. I felt this so strongly that I ventured to express this view to Dr. Kirk. At the same time I felt that the Expedition ought not to be given up, and I volunteered even then to take charge of it. Alone or in connexion with Mr. Livingstone I would have done my best to push it to a successful issue. I assured Dr. Kirk that if the Expedition were placed in my hands, as he had proposed doing in the letter I have given above, my services were to be commanded. Dr. Kirk, however, said that such was the state of things then that he could do nothing; that Mr. Livingstone was quite determined to go on alone, and that things must take their own course. What could I do but retire? Two or three days after Mr. Livingstone went to Bagamoyo once more with the intention, as every one thought, of proceeding to Unyanyembe. But in a few days more he was back again in Zanzibar, and then it was reported that he, too, would give up the Expedition. Thus the collapse of what might have been a grand Expedition was complete. In the meantime Mr. Stanley was perfecting his own great achievements by organizing a native caravan with the view of sending it immediately to the relief of Dr. Livingstone. By the exercise of uncommon energy Mr. Stanley effected this; and before we left Zanzibar a caravan numbering 57 men was packed, signed, sealed, addressed, and despatched, like so many packets of useful commodities, to the service and succour of Dr. Livingstone, Unyanyembe, Unyamuezi, or the Land of the Moon; and I sincerely hope they may not fail to reach their destination.

Notwithstanding our failure, let us not be chary with our praises of Mr. Stanley. All honour to the determination, energy, perseverance, tact, pluck, and endurance which have accomplished such magnificent results. It is to be hoped that England will not deny to the American what she would have granted to her own sons had they performed the same work.

I now conclude. I have suppressed my own opinions and feelings for the sake of supplying facts, and these, I venture to hope, will not be unacceptable to yourself and your readers. In this hope I beg to subscribe myself, Sir, faithfully yours, Charles New.

On board the Meikong, July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter of the Rev. Mr. New in your columns of Saturday last, in which reflections are cast upon the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, and statements are made the accuracy of which cannot be admitted. I trust, therefore, that the public, with its usual sense of justice, will withhold its opinion until all the official correspondence now before the Royal Geographical Society has been published.

Mr. New's letter itself shows that he declined to fulfil the terms of his written contract and to serve under the second in command, if from any cause Lieutenant Dawson was prevented from heading the Expedition. Under the circumstances which occurred, and the responsibility being thus thrown upon me, it is clear that I could not in duty delegate it to another, even if I had desired to do so, without resigning myself.

I am sorry that Mr. New should have formed the idea that he could not act in concert with me—a difficulty that has not before occurred to any one else in my twelve years' service in the Navy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

William Henn, Lieut., Rl. Navy.

United Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's, July 28.

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